(*q*) the manner in which documents, plans and maps shall be made accessible to the public under the proviso to section 50;

(*r*) the procedure to be adopted for securing co-operation on the part of the local authority with the owners or persons interested in land proposed to be included in a town-planning scheme at every stage of the proceedings by means of conferences and such other means as may be expedient;

(*s*) the procedure to be followed by an arbitrator appointed under this Act;

(*t*) the procedure to be followed by a Tribunal of Arbitration under this Act;

(*u*) the procedure to be followed generally in carrying out the provisions and objects of this Act;

(*v*) the extent to which the proceedings of local authorities under this Act shall be regulated by any municipal or local law applicable to such authorities.

(*3*) The power to make rules under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

BOMBAY ACT No. II OF 1915.[1]

[THE SINDH COAST-LIGHTS ACT, 1915.]

[*20th May, 1915.*]

An Act to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Sind.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Sind; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Sind Coast-lights Act, 1915. Short title and extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of the Province of Sind.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context— Definitions.

(*a*) "Customs Collector" means a Customs Collector appointed under the [2]Sea Customs Act, 1878, and includes any person appointed by the Commissioner in Sind to discharge the functions of a Customs Collector under this Act; and VIII of 1878

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[1]For Statement of Objects and Reasons, *see* Bombay Government Gazette, 1914, Part VII, page 562; for Report of Select Committee, *see ibid*, 1915, Part VII, page 90; and for Proceedings in Council, *see ibid*, 1915, Part VII, pages 85 and 232.

[2]General Acts, Vol. II.

(*b*) "ton" means a ton as determined or determinable by the rules for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of the net tonnage of British ships.

Imposition of coast-light dues.

3. (*1*) For the purpose of providing lights on the coast of the Province of Sind, coast-light dues shall be paid in respect of every vessel of the burden of forty-five tons or upwards arriving at or clearing out of any port, within the Province of Sind, notified in this behalf by the Commissioner in Sind.

(*2*) The said dues shall be paid at such rates, not exceeding 9 pies per ton, as the Governor in Council may, from time to time, fix by notification in the Sind Official Gazette, provided that sailing vessels shall not be chargeable at more than half the rates which would be chargeable if they were steam-vessels.

(*3*) The said coast-light dues shall be paid—

(*a*) in the case of a vessel clearing out of a port in Sind, previous to the grant of port-clearance ; and

(*b*) in the case of a vessel arriving from a port outside Sind at a port in Sind, immediately upon her arrival in such port :

Provided that, when coast-light dues have been paid, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in the case of any vessel, no further coast-light dues shall be payable in respect of that vessel for a period of thirty days from the date on which such dues were paid.

Collection of coast-light dues, and grant of receipt therefor.

4. The Customs Collector shall levy the coast-light dues payable under section 3, and shall grant to the person paying the same a receipt in writing under his hand specifying —

(*a*) the port at which the coast-light dues are paid ;

(*b*) the amount paid ; and

(*c*) the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which the payment is made.

Master to report arrival of vessel.

5. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival in any port of a vessel in respect of which coast-light dues are payable under section 3, the master shall give notice in writing of such arrival to the Customs Collector.

Ascertainment of tonnage.

6. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel in respect of which coast-light dues are payable under section 3, the following rules shall be observed, namely :—

(*a*) Where the vessel is registered under any law for the time being in force in British India, the Customs Collector may require the owner or master, or any other person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection ; and, if any such owner, master or other person neglects or refuses to produce such register or otherwise to satisfy the Customs

Collector as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such coast-light dues are payable, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Customs Collector may cause the vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or master shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement and ascertainment.

(*b*) Where the vessel is not so registered, and the owner or master fails to satisfy the Customs Collector as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels for the time being in force, the Customs Collector shall cause the vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained according to such mode as aforesaid; and in such case the owner or master shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement and ascertainment.

Recovery of coast-light dues, expenses and costs.

7. Where the master of any vessel refuses or neglects to pay to the Customs Collector on demand the amount of any coast-light dues or expenses payable under this Act in respect of such vessel, the Customs Collector may seize the vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount of such dues or expenses is paid;

and in case any part of such dues or expenses, or of the costs of such seizure and detention, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any seizure so made, the Customs Collector may cause the vessel or other thing so seized to be sold, and with the proceeds of the sale may satisfy the dues, expenses and costs (including the costs of sale) remaining unpaid, and shall, on demand, render the surplus (if any) to the master of the vessel.

No port-clearance to be granted until coast-light dues, expenses and costs are paid.

8. The officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel shall not grant such port-clearance until her master or some other person has paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the officer, the amount of all coast-light dues, expenses and costs payable in respect of the vessel under this Act, and of any fine imposed thereunder.

Penalty for evading payment of coast-light dues, expenses or costs.

9. Whoever, being the master of a vessel, evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any coast light dues, expenses or costs payable in respect of such vessel under this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Determination of dispute as to liability to pay coast-light dues, expenses or costs.

10. Where any dispute arises as to whether any coast-light dues, expenses or costs are payable in respect of any vessel under this Act or as to the amount of such dues, expenses or costs, the dispute shall, on application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by any Magistrate exercising at the place where the dispute arises powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class; and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

Saving for certain vessels.

11. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, His Majesty or the Government, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State.

BOMBAY ACT No. III OF 1915.[1]

[THE BOMBAY DECENTRALIZATION ACT, 1915.]

[*15th June, 1915.*]

An Act to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments in force in the Presidency of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments in force in the Presidency of Bombay;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor General required by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Decentralization Act, 1915.

Amendments of certain enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the third columns of the Schedules I and II are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth columns thereof.

Saving of orders, etc., issued by previous authorities.

3 Any appointment, notification, order, scheme rule, form or bye-law made or issued by an authority for the making or issuing of which a new authority is substituted by or under this Act shall, unless inconsistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made or issued by such new authority unless and until superseded by an appointment, notification, scheme, rule, form or bye-law made or issued by such new authority.

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[1] For Statement of Objects and Reasons, *see* Bombay Government Gazette, 1914, Pt. VII, page 1066; for Report of Select Committee, *see ibid*, 1915, Pt. VII, page 97; and for Proceedings in Council, *see ibid*, 1915, Pt. VII, pages 84 and 245.

[2] *See* now Section 80-A of the Government of India Act.